EXHIBIT A

1		BANKRUPTCY COURT OF DELAWARE
2		Chapter 11
3	IN RE:	Case No. 14-10614 (BLS)
4	THE DOLAN COMPANY, et al,	Courtroom No. 1
5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	824 Market Street
6	Debtors	Wilmington, Delaware 19801
7		Friday, May 2, 2014
8	TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE BRENDAN L. SHANNON	
9	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
10	APPEARANCES VIA TELEPHONE:	
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19	(Appearances Continued)	
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25	produced by transcription service.	

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(Proceedings commence at 11:33 a.m.)

THE COURT: Good morning, Counsel. I understand from the operator that all necessary parties are on the call today.

This is a teleconference in the <u>Dolan Company</u> family of cases; Case No. 14-10614. It's my understanding that this is a status conference and a discovery discussion that we're going to have today about hearings that are coming up for the end of this month.

I believe that the secured lenders have asked for this teleconference. I will hear from them first, but I will, of course, hear from everybody in due course.

Counsel?

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MR. O'DONNELL: Hi. Good morning, Your Honor. This is Sean O'Donnell at Akin Gump. Thank you very much for making time for us this morning, we're very appreciative.

I'm sorry to burden the Court with this, but shortly after our last conference call with you, in fact, it was that same day, we did have a meet-and-confer with Brown Rudnick regarding the scope of the requests that were served upon our client, and unfortunately, no progress was made.

The only development that's happened since then was, last night -- I'm not sure if you saw or not, we weren't expecting it, but there was a claim objection filed by the equity committee related to Bayside's claims. And had we known that was going to be filed, I think, frankly, probably might

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have thought to have rescheduled this call simply because, at least with regard to one category of requests, which basically concerned the credit agreement, the RSA, and the plan, we're going to need to revisit with our clients, the debtors, and with the equity committee, as to whether or not it makes sense to at least produce some of the documents that they're asking for.

The claim objection itself basically boils down to an allegation that we are -- our claim should be disallowed based upon our negotiations with the lender under the credit agreement. So while we completely believe that the claims are completely without merit, that may require some level of discovery, unfortunately.

And so what we advised Brown Rudnick this morning is that we're going to confer with our clients, confer with the debtors. We haven't had the claim objection for -- we had it for less than 24 hours so far.

THE COURT: I would note --

MR. O'DONNELL: And the --

THE COURT: This is Judge Shannon. I would note that I have not seen the claim objection, I had matters this morning. So I have not studied the docket, but hopefully we can still have a productive discussion, at least on some points today, but I appreciate you bringing it up.

MR. O'DONNELL: Thank you, Judge. And that was --

that's my hope, as well.

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So that really leaves, other than the category of documents that speak to the RSA, the credit agreement, and the plan -- and I think those are three or four requests -- what we view as being three categories of document requests.

The next category of documents, the good new is I think there's no dispute at all. The equity committee has understandably asked for copies of any documents that we intend to introduce at trial, as well as copies of any expert reports that we're going to submit at trial, and of course the underlying documents that would be required under Rule 26. And we have no objection to providing those materials. We expect it to be reciprocal, and Brown Rudnick has told us that it will be.

So as not to disappoint anybody, however, at least at this point, and as I've explained to Mr. Dash from Brown Rudnick we're not anticipating putting on expert testimony as to value at this point. We believe the debtors will be doing it, and that should be sufficient for the Court. But certainly, if we do seek to introduce testimony as to value, we'll give them the expert report, and any and all of the underlying documents.

That segues into the next category of documents, which is where it becomes problematic. And that category of documents have to do with documents that relate to value that

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may or may not be in our client's possession, regardless of
whether or not we are seeking to introduce evidence at trial
concerning the value of the debtors.
         While this Court's opinion as to value is certainly
relevant, as is any expert's that would be opining before the
Court, our internal analysis of value we believe to be, not
only irrelevant, but proprietary information that we shouldn't
be forced to share with our competitors.
         So, on that ground, we object to producing documents
responsive to a number of documents where they ask for things
like anything relating to an analysis of value of the debtors,
things like investments in companies that are comparable to the
debtors and the like.
         THE COURT: Okay. And what's the third category?
         MR. O'DONNELL: So the third category is a broader
version of the same. I don't know if you have the subpoena in
front of you or not, Your Honor --
                     I actually was handed --
         THE COURT:
         MR. O'DONNELL: -- but if you were to look --
                     It was handed to me as I walked in, so I -
    (Laughter.)
                     So I'm just taking a look at it right now.
         MR. O'DONNELL: Well, the -- sure. So if you were to
scroll down to Request 12 --
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THE COURT:
                         Okay.
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            MR. O'DONNELL: -- it's on Page 8.
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            THE COURT:
                        All right.
                                     I see.
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            MR. O'DONNELL: And what I'll -- I call this the
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   "catch-all category," which is all documents concerning any
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   investment by Bayside in any company other than the debtors
   that engages in business activities similar to what is
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   comparable by the business activities of the debtors.
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            THE COURT:
                         Right.
            MR. O'DONNELL: I mean, in fairness, I think you could
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   really break it down into three categories of documents.
                                                               The
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   first category is the one we have to reconsider, which relates
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   to the RSA, the plan, and the credit agreement. Based upon the
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   objection that was filed last night, we're going to circle back
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   with Brown Rudnick and see if we can either agree or agree to
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   disagree on those request.
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            The next is anything that's going to go into trial as
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   to value or otherwise, of course, we're going to give them.
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            And then that third is the broad category, which would
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   be our internal analyses, not only of the value of the debtors,
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   but anybody that is found to be comparable to the debtors, and
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   we just think that's wholly improper.
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            THE COURT:
                         Okay. I understand.
            All right.
                         Response.
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            MR. GLASSMAN: Your Honor, it's Neil Glassman of
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Bayard for the equity committee.

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THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. GLASSMAN: Good morning. Thank you for hearing us. With me on the phone is Andrew Dash, and I think Mr. Dash is going to address matters from the equity committee perspective.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Dash --

MR. GLASSMAN: You admitted him pro hac vice.

THE COURT: Great. Good morning, Mr. Dash.

MR. DASH: Good morning, Your Honor. And we also thank the Court for the time this morning.

Your Honor, Bayside is not a simple creditor here, as I'm sure the Court is aware. Bayside is now the debtors' main lender under its prepetition credit agreement. It's installed itself as the agent under that agreement. It is a DIP lender, it is a proposed exit financier. And in essence, under the plan, it's going to get the keys and all the upside upon emergence. We believe it is a driving force, the driving force behind the highly expedited schedule here that debtors are seeking to confirm their plan proposal under the RSA.

In that context, we think that the documents in Bayside's possession that relate to the value of the company are entirely appropriate targets of discovery, and certainly within the ambit of a reasonable calculation to lead to the admissible evidence, if not inherently admissible and relevant

on their own basis.

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Your Honor, we received, essentially, a blanket refusal from Bayside to provide these documents. I know that counsel mentioned today a concern regarding disclosing proprietary information. If he -- I don't believe he raised that earlier with me.

But I should point out that the parties are very close to finalizing a confidentiality agreement that will be presented to the Court for so ordering that will protect those documents, to the extent that there really are proprietary materials there.

These are central issues to this case. You know, the valuation of the company and the good faith of the plan proposal will be key at the hearing. We think that Bayside really shouldn't be allowed to hide the ball here. They may well have in their files valuation materials that can contradict what has been presented to the Court, or otherwise provide information that will be useful in analyzing and critiquing that valuation.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question, Mr. Dash. I understand -- I don't know that I've dealt with this question in precisely this context, but I've certainly seen it a number of times in a sale context, where parties want to get a buyer's information, and particularly, perhaps more importantly, a buyer's allocation of the value that it's proposing to certain

different assets, for reasons that we don't need to go into, but sometimes there's a reason.

And the approach that at least I've taken, and I believe courts have typically taken, is that, in that situation, the buyer's assessment or determination of value is not an appropriate area of inquiry, particularly given that the burden that's before the Court -- and in this case, the burden would be a plan confirmation burden, that would obviously embrace valuation, but that the burden rests with the debtor, not with Bayside.

I understand the point that, obviously, Bayside is not sitting in this as a third-party, disconnected bidder that's simply come to an auction table and put cash on it. But given that the burden rests with the debtor, is Bayside's information, frankly -- its analysis, I can understand why you may want it. But it is really, in fact, appropriate to the inquiry that we have?

MR. DASH: We believe it is, Your Honor, both as evidence relating to the confirmation hearing, and in connection with the claim objection that was filed yesterday.

You know, Bayside is clearly the driving force behind the RSA. Bayside clearly positioned itself to demand that this plan be proposed and the schedule on which it is to be heard by the Court came out of it.

You know, Your Honor, the -- as set forth in some

detail in the claim objection, through the series of recent amendments, Bayside was instrumental in severely limiting the debtors' liquidity and, in fact, was a driving force behind the departure of senior management and the replacement of senior management with a designee of Bayside. We think, in this case, they are more than just a bidder or a third party or a simply creditor. They are part and parcel, and, if not formally, in effect, a co-proponent or, potentially, the proponent of the plan. So we do think that that's important -- that it's important that we see this material.

THE COURT: Mr. Dash, can you --

MR. DASH: Certainly --

THE COURT: Hang on, Mr. Dash. Can you -- this is

Judge Shannon. Can you -- I simply don't have it in front of

me right now, but my recollection is that Bayside -- I'm aware

of the role that they play and their -- and the significance of

their stake in this process. Is Bayside a co-proponent of the

plan? I just don't know the answer.

MR. DASH: No, Your Honor. I'm told that, as a formal matter, they are not.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I understand. And I understand your take on it, but I just -- I wanted to get at least an answer on that discrete, simple question as we move forward. Okay?

MR. DASH: Your Honor, how and what Bayside thinks

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about valuation, I think is directly relevant here. For example, if Bayside's internal valuation assessment is materially different from that contained in the Peter J.

Solomon valuation that the debtors will be presenting, I think that goes to the good faith of the plan proposal. It deals -- you know, it suggests that we have a situation where there's an anticipated National Gypsum result coming along. And we think that all will be relevant to the hearing on confirmation, and will also be relevant to our objection to Bayside's claim.

We think that the -- you know, we're not talking about an overly burdensome request here. We would assume that any valuation materials they've got are, you know, rather discrete and easily available to Bayside and its professionals. And we think we should be given access to it. And to the extent that Bayside has confidentiality concerns, I think it will be easily dealt with, with the confidentiality agreement that is about to be in place.

THE COURT: Mr. Dash, let me ask you another question. And I appreciate your points about the valuation issue, and we'll obviously deal with that in a moment. But as -- again, I appreciate getting this, and I do like to get on the phone for these discussions. Obviously, it's moving very quickly. And as I said a few moments ago, I did just get the subpoena, so, you know, I have not had a chance to study it.

But Mr. O'Donnell touched on a separate category or

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stripe of objection -- not "objection," but request for information regarding proposed investments or actual investments that Bayside may have made as to other companies in similar industries. And I think I'd like -- and as I understand Mr. O'Donnell, he's not inclined to produce them, he's questioned the significance and relevance. And I'd like to understand the equity committee's thoughts on those requests.

MR. DASH: Your Honor, Andy Dash again. Thank you.

I can provide a hypothetical that may explain our thinking in this regard, Your Honor. If, for example, Bayside is or is proposing or is considering making an investment in a similar company at a market multiple materially higher than what they're proposing to be the valuation here or the valuation that's being relied on here, and the plan that will turn the company over to them.

And we think that's quite relevant and would provide information, not only relating to Bayside's good faith, but will provide information that will allow our financial advisors to include in its, you know, comparable transaction analysis for the company.

You know, the test for discoverable material, of course, is very broad, Your Honor. And Your Honor, as now Justice Alito said in the Pachecki case (phonetic), you know, it is well recognized that federal rules allow broad and

liberal discovery.

And as the District Court said in <u>Cash Today of Texas</u> case [sic], only if it is, quote:

"-- palpable that the evidence sought can have no possible bearing upon the issues."

Should the Court deny discovery by quashing a subpoena. We think those basic standards of federal discovery should govern here, and that the discovery should be allowed.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand.

Before I hear from Mr. O'Donnell in response, does the debtor or any other party have anything to add?

MR. DASH: Your Honor, Andy Dash. I just want to reserve when we conclude the discussion of Bayside. We do have an issue relating to our -- to the debtors, and I did want to report to the Court, generally, on two other discovery matters.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else before Mr. O'Donnell again?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Judson Brown from Kirkland & Ellis on behalf of the debtors.

I was going to say that we don't have anything to add to the dispute between Bayside and the equity committee, though we're happy to give you an update as to the discovery that the equity -- the voluminous discovery that the equity committee seeks from the debtor, and address whatever dispute it is that Mr. Dash intends to raise that, frankly, we weren't quite aware

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of, but we're happy to address that once this dispute is
   resolved, Your Honor.
            THE COURT:
                        Okay. I understand.
            All right. Mr. O'Donnell?
            MR. O'DONNELL: Hi. I apologize, Your Honor. I had
   the phone on mute, still. Okay. So just a couple of quick
   responses --
            THE COURT: Actually --
            MR. O'DONNELL: -- and reply.
            THE COURT: Actually, hang on. Hang on. I have a
   question, for starters, and then I definitely want to hear your
   specific responses.
            MR. O'DONNELL:
                            Sure.
            THE COURT: But I'd like you to respond, if you would,
   as -- just as a general proposition, to the points made by Mr.
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   Dash at the end, that what we're talking about is discovery,
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   that it is not about the admissibility of evidence or
   relevance, or particular relevance, but maybe we circle back to
   that. But a question of, if we start from the proposition that
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   discovery is broad, and if the question is valuation, you're
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   clearly -- your client is clearly an interested party. If we
   apply simply that broad principle of, you get it, and we'll
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   sort it out later, why does that drive the analysis here?
            MR. O'DONNELL: Your Honor, thank you very much.
   That's exactly, actually, where I wanted to start. And I think
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coupled with that point is Mr. Dash's suggestion that a proposed confi fixes the problem, as well.

I don't dispute the law as it relates to the relevancy or scope of a request, but that doesn't end the analysis. As Your Honor knows, there's still a burdensome analysis. And when you start to factor in the time and the expense associated with gathering documents responsive to these requests, it's considerable. And I take issue with Mr. Dash's description of these requests as being discrete. So the value requests, I think, are 6, 7, 8, 12, and 13. And even a cursory review of them, Your Honor, shows that they're anything but discrete. I'm going to start with 7:

"All documents concerning any effort to sell or otherwise hypothecate any company that engages in business activities similar or comparable to the business activities of the debtors; including, without limitation, ALM Media Properties, LLC, or any affiliate or subsidiary thereof.

"8: All documents concerning any consideration by
Bayside providing financing to any company that
engages in business activities similar or comparable
to business activities of the debtors; including,
without limitation, ALM Media Properties, LLC, or any
affiliate or subsidiary thereof."

I can go on. 12 and 13 are even broader.

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This isn't a Rule 2004 fishing expedition. And while, maybe, there is some slight relevancy as to what Bayside or, frankly, what I think of the company, it's certainly outweighed by the cost and the burden that's imposed on the estate to comply with the request.

Contrary to what Mr. Dash suggested to the Court, we're not trying to hide the eight ball. I began by saying that we're giving him anything and everything that relates to value that we would intend to introduce in court.

They're going -- there's going to be expert testimony on this. Presumably, Mr. Dash's clients are going to have their own experts that are going to speak to value. They're getting discovery from the debtors on the issues that speak to value. All of that, they're getting.

As it relates to their complaints against Bayside, which, again, we saw for the first time last night, and wasn't expecting it. But all that has to do with is with regard to the negotiation of the credit agreement. And I began the call by explaining, while we certainly take issue with the merits of those allegations, that may, in fact, given the broad discovery that people are entitled to, mean that we have to roll up our sleeves and spend some time and money that, unfortunately, is going to be a burden on the estate, responding to Requests 1, 2, 3, and 4, which are, similarly, in no way discrete:

"All documents concerning the plan.

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"All documents concerning the restructuring agreement.

"All documents concerning any proposed or effectuated amendment or modification of prepetition credit agreement."

It goes on, Your Honor. So I'm not suggesting that the rules for discovery aren't broad; I think we all know that. But they're not limitless. And it's certainly within the Court's discretion to decide what the proper scope is, as it relates to the issues that are going to be presented to the Court.

And that segues into the confi issue. Again, I definitely raised the proprietary information with Dash during our call. But regardless, even if we enter into a confi, that doesn't change the time and expense associated with responding to the requests.

And more importantly, Your Honor, you know, I've been in your courtroom. We're not going to close the courtroom for a hearing. So, to the extent that the documents are relevant or are going to be used at trial, the confi is not going to do anything about it.

So, again, Your Honor, I think you made the point, if we were the buyer of the assets of the company, or if we were somehow a co-proponent of the plan, maybe that would alter the analysis. But as it relates to the allegations that concern us; credit agreement, the RSA, we're likely to be giving over

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documents on that, I'm going to confer against with Mr. Dash.

But on the other stuff, I think it's just simply unfair and unnecessary to impose that type of expense and burden on the estate and on our client in responding to what are very, very broad discovery requests.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand.

All right. Here's what we're going to do. As I understand it, I -- as I said, I have not seen the claim objection, so, of course, I'm not going to be dealing with that issue.

With respect to the documents, I would note the following:

First, I think, as a general proposition, the principle that Bayside's analysis or evaluation of the -- or valuation, prepetition or otherwise, of the debtor, I don't believe is an appropriate area of inquiry. I'm -- so I will tell you that that is my strong instinct right now.

And again, I appreciate getting on the phone with parties. I have not had an opportunity to have the issue briefed, and I'm not necessarily inviting that right now. I will tell you what my thoughts are.

I don't believe that inquiry into Bayside's valuation and assessment of the value of this company and its various components -- first of all, I agree with Mr. O'Donnell; I don't believe that it is a discrete or narrowly focused inquiry; and

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that, as a practical matter, it would be both extensive and expensive, and that is part of the analysis.

I also think that it is of limited relevance to the inquiry, as the burden rests with the debtor to demonstrate the value of the company. And while it may be appealing to use as an opportunity to cross-examine, perhaps, the debtors' witness some information obtained from Bayside, asking that witness, well, isn't it true that your secured lender believes the company is worth X or Y or more, again, I think that that is less of an appropriate exercise in the -- in evaluating the burden, and focusing particularly on the inquiry that we're doing. So I am not prepared to direct or require Bayside to provide documents responsive to inquiries about its own internal assessments of the value of the debtor.

I will say that I feel, perhaps, even more strongly on the issue of Bayside's assessment, analysis, or thought process determining -- as to determinations that would relate to other businesses in the same line of inquiry. Again, I understand or appreciate as a general proposition why that might be of interest. To me, that is of only the most limited significance and, again, would seem to me to raise both cost and delay concerns.

But more significantly, that would clearly raise issues regarding confidentiality and sensitive business information, as to transactions that are not before the Court

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and not relating to parties before the Court. So I'm not prepared to direct that inquiry.

With respect to the -- I would just observe, though, and I think Mr. O'Donnell acknowledged this. The claim objection, if it goes to the claim, it seems that it would then implicate the items that are identified in, I think it's 1, 2, 3, and 4. But my understanding is the parties are going to continue to have their discussion on those issues, and we would get back. But I at least would observe that that's a more direct connection between the discovery and the issues that I presume could be raised in the context of a claim objection.

I note, also, that Mr. Dash observed that issues relating to the -- to Bayside's assessment of the value of the company -- of the debtor is or may be relevant to the claim objection. And I want to be clear that I'm not ruling on that question because I'm just at a loss. Since I haven't seen the claim objection, I can't make a determination about whether -- this stuff that I don't see as being an appropriate area of inquiry in the context of the claim objection. I make no comment about whether or not it is or could be relevant to the claim objection. I don't -- and again, I don't want anybody to read this one way or the other; I'm just not ruling on that at this point.

But I think I have, in a number of instances, consistently held that this type of inquiry is not appropriate

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until and unless Bayside becomes an active participant in presenting evidence and testimony to the Court regarding the value of the company. But if I'm reading Mr. O'Donnell's initial comments accurately, the -- Bayside is not expecting to put those witnesses on.

But if Bayside is going to vigorously participate in this -- in a confirmation hearing and demonstrate -- and seek to demonstrate with its own evidence that, in fact, the value of the business is X, and here's why, and that's why the plan is confirmable, then I believe inquiry into its assessment of the value would be appropriate. But at least as currently postured, I will not direct that Bayside comply with those requirements -- those -- I'm sorry -- those requests for production and discovery requests. Okay?

I believe we had a couple of other items that were to be raised, or at least discussed?

MR. DASH: Yes, Your Honor. Andy Dash again.

Your Honor, with respect to the debtors, I first want to report that we've had extraordinarily detailed and lengthy discussions regarding our requests to the debtors for documents, and we have worked through and reached agreements on the vast majority of our issues.

There are -- there is, however, an issue that has cropped up, that I should note something that I did alert counsel to the debtors about, notwithstanding Mr. Brown's

comment earlier.

We have, Your Honor -- the committee has retained as financial advisors Goldin Associates. And our efforts to arrange for a -- you know, a dialogue and an information flow to Goldin have -- I don't want to say "stymied," but have been impeded by the position taken by the debtors to date that any information that Goldin wants can only be provided through a written request to the company's -- the debtors' counsel; and that our efforts to set up meetings, informational meetings, between Goldin and the CRO and the heads of the two main operating divisions and the person or persons responsible for preparation of the debtors' projections have, to date, been rejected.

As an example, Your Honor, Goldin wanted to know -needs to know a breakdown of the projected 13.7 million exist
costs, and you know, what the sources -- what the uses would be
of that -- those funds. When -- that -- in a case -- in my
experience, that normally would be the kind of factual inquiry
that is most efficiently and cheaply dealt with by Goldin
calling one of the debtors' professionals and asking.

Instead, we're going through this rigmarole, where Goldin has to --

THE COURT: No, all right.

MR. DASH: -- (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: I -- Mr. Dash, I get your drift. So I'll

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hear from the debtors on that. Did you have other issues or areas? Obviously, I recognize that we're still early in the process. And again, I appreciate the amount of work that's already been done at this point. But I understand the point on this. Mr. Dash, any other areas before the debtor responds?

MR. DASH: Your Honor, we have one issue that is increasingly important. Goldin has asked for access to the valuation model supporting the P.J. Solomon valuation, either in native format, preferably, or as a printout with the appropriate supporting documents, so that it can assess and understand that value in greater detail than is provided in the report summary that we've been provided to date.

We've been told that we can't have that or that they're still thinking about it. And it's become a high-priority issue for Goldin. And I raise it now, in order to see if we can get the Court's views as to the appropriateness of that request.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand.

Counsel?

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. Judson Brown from Kirkland on behalf of the debtor.

Your Honor, Mr. Dash started by noting the lengthy, detailed discussions that he and I have had over the past few days. And I just want to let Your Honor know, the reason we've had those lengthy, detailed discussions is because the equity

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committee, unfortunately, has taken a one-size-fits-all approach to this case.

They served us with 57 different document requests, seeking all sorts of documents on issues ranging far beyond valuation. That's, frankly, more document requests than the same firm has served in their 2004 motion in that forty-million-dollar case in front of Judge Sontchi, Your Honor. So it's taken us an extensive number of hours to try and whittle down the request to valuation issues, and we're working hard, as Mr. Dash said.

Let me address the two issues he raised. The first issue, with respect to Goldin's access. Mr. Dash has asked for Goldin to have access to the CRO and the individual who has developed a budget, or kind of lengthy efforts to develop the budget and projections, and that's the same person. It's the CFO -- or sorry, CRO. And he's asked, also, for Goldin to have access to the heads of my two business units.

Your Honor, the issue that we have is we're not willing to give Goldin free access to free discovery from our business units or our CRO that they are going to obtain and can obtain through depositions. Mr. Dash, in fact, and I had already been talking about depositions of individuals, we'll make people available for depositions when Mr. Dash is ready for them, at an appropriate location. That's the way for the committee to get this discovery. And unfettered access to my businesspeople is not the appropriate mechanism.

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I don't want to impede Goldin and the equity committee's investigation here, though, and so what we proposed as a work-around is that, look, if Goldin wants to put their questions in writing, or, frankly, pick up the call -- the phone and call us, all they have to do is put them in writing.

And so Mr. Dash referenced one particular request about 13.7 in exit costs. He sent that request this morning, Your Honor, ten minutes before 11. While we have been on the phone, Your Honor, I have received the information responding to that request. I'll be able to pass that on to Mr. Dash shortly after our call ends, Your Honor.

So there's no -- frankly, there's no lag time here. I routed that request to the appropriate people, and we've got an answer. So there's absolutely no detriment to Goldin or the equity committee's access to information. It just allows the debtors to monitor what sort of discovery is being obtained from their witnesses and their business people.

THE COURT: Well, let's talk about the valuation model.

MR. BROWN: Yes, the second issue, Your Honor. What we have told the equity committee that we're willing to provide is what's required under Federal Rule 26: Expert report, documents that our expert considers and relies upon in drawing and reaching his conclusions. That's what we're willing to provide.

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A valuation model is far beyond that. This is a Peter J. Solomon that they used to do a valuation analysis, the same sort of model that Goldin & Associates will prepare, to do their valuation analysis, Your Honor. That's not the sort of information that Rule 26 requires parties to disclose from experts. So I didn't even know we had a dispute on it yet, Your Honor. But to the extent we do, or to the extent we need your That the valuation model is a PJS views, that's our position: model, it's not required to be disclosed under the rules; and, therefore, it shouldn't be disclosed. Okay. All right. Here's what I want to -THE COURT: MR. DASH: Your Honor, may --THE COURT: Yeah --May I respond, Your Honor? MR. DASH: THE COURT: Yeah, on the valuation model question. Ι don't need any response on the other issue. Well, I -- my response was to the other MR. DASH: issue, Your Honor, so I will defer to the Court's desires. THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. With respect to the informational meetings, here's what I'm going to do. Obviously, I don't think it's -- I don't want to say "it's not within my power," but it would not typically be the sort of thing that I would direct that there be an opportunity for

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informal meetings, which I think is what's request -- which has been requested. Mr. Brown characterized them as "unfettered access" to senior management. I'm -- to the extent that's what's being requested, that would, obviously, be inappropriate. But I don't think that's what's being requested.

The -- what is, I think, typical in these cases is that there is, clearly, a line of communication usually between financial advisors and -- you know, and the debtors' financial professionals or CROs. And to the extent that someone, whoever is leading this up for Goldin, wants the opportunity to have a sit-down, starting with the CRO, that seems, to me, that that would be productive, and I'll tell you why in a moment. But I'm going to get to the heads of units question.

Obviously, again, I don't -- I'm not suggesting that there ought to be unfettered access to heads of units. But the opportunity for a scheduled get-together outside of the depositions seems, to me, to be, one, not remarkable; and, two, appropriate, in the context of this case.

And where I start is that I realize that we've adjourned confirmation to later this month. But it's not lost upon me -- and the fact that we're on the call today is indicative -- that there's a lot of work that needs to be done to get to that hearing, and I'm aware of it. And it is the debtor that has asked that we move this matter on an expedited

basis, and I've accommodated that.

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But the fact of the matter remains that, having made that requested, and having proposed or starting us on this schedule, it is, frankly, incumbent upon the debtor to do what it can to ensure that we're ready for the hearing, and that this exercise, the discovery and the analysis and the litigation process, has been given a sufficient opportunity to play itself out. And so, again, it does seem to me that it would be productive and helpful to afford an opportunity for that meeting.

I am not suggesting that somebody from Goldin ought to be able to email directly -- either with CC's or without CC's, directly to business heads or heads of the units. I can understand the debtors' concern and reluctance. But as it relates to the idea that every question and inquiry should be in writing, to me, that seems perhaps a little bit burdensome. And the idea that there be a meeting might allow for a great deal of progress and background analysis that -- or information-gathering that Goldin and the equity committee will need to do, can occur in a more efficient fashion.

So my recommendation and preference would be that there be a more open process for inquiry, and that, presumably, the parties have scheduled, or may be scheduling a meeting.

And again, I think it would be appropriate to allow that to happen because I think that, while depositions will likely

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occur, some of those meetings are going to be valuable because understanding the information that's in the heads of the -particularly the businesspeople, and also the CRO, is valuable to Goldin and to the equity committee, to understand the -some of the fundamental premises that underlie the debtors' characterization and understanding of its business. So I would ask that the parties endeavor to permit a meeting of some sort.

But again, I'm aware of the burdens that are on management of a -- particularly, non-bankruptcy professional management types, not your CRO. I'm aware of the burdens on those folks in operating a company that is in Chapter 11, and I'm not suggesting that they ought to be on the phone at the beck and call of Goldin or the equity committee. I'm not getting the sense that that's what's being requested. And again, it seems to me that that's not an unusual or inappropriate request, so that would be my admonishment.

With respect to the valuation model, I'm sorry, but I think I'm going to have to punt on that with the following observation:

I'm not a hundred percent certain exactly what's being asked of me in the context of the valuation model. And I've had this discussion before, and the discussion of whether you get something in native format or in printout form, et cetera. Clearly, the equity committee is going to need to be able to deal with the debtors' valuation and its analysis, and that

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necessarily anticipates an appropriate inquiry into the methodology and the tools used to value the company. I don't think that that's an issue that's in dispute.

I don't know enough now, and I'm not going to ask that the lawyers on the phone explain to me what the distinction is between the valuation model that's used, that I think I gather from the debtor would be regarded by P.J. Solomon as a, you know, proprietary tool that everybody in this business has, that everybody has got different tweaks to it, and the important consideration is the report at the end of the day.

So I'm not going to answer that question today, and I apologize. I'm going to give the parties an opportunity to confer a little bit more. But I, frankly, think that I'd want a better sense of what it is P.J. Solomon is concerned about than -- before I would be able to say, sure, go ahead and get it.

This is not an issue, similarly, that's resolved by confidentiality considerations, at least not by my assessment at the outset. So I want to let that evolve through discussion between the professionals and, importantly, between the financial advisors. And I'd want an explanation of exactly what it is that Goldin believes it needs, in order to evaluation and, frankly, respond to or counter the valuation provided by P.J. Solomon.

The other point that I would make, again, is in the

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context of the timing that we have, and that is that, again, I think it's incumbent upon the debtor to make the discovery process as streamlined and smooth as possible. And it seems to me -- so before I -- before the debtor starts explaining or responding or feeling like they need to further develop the record. It does seem to me that the debtor has made substantial and robust steps to provide information to the equity committee. We haven't ticked off everything that everybody has done, but it does seem to me that there's been a substantial exchange of information, and this is an ongoing process. So, for that, I would commend all of the parties.

But clearly, to the extent that there are issues where important discovery -- important information is not being provided, that obviously -- if there's material delay with it, and then I find that, in fact, it was necessary to bring it -- to bring that out, then, obviously, that puts in peril the time line created by the debtor. So that should inform, at least to some extent, the debtors' evaluation of what would be an appropriate and what would be an inappropriate area of inquiry.

So, again, I apologize for not being able to give you more guidance on the valuation model, but I'm not a hundred percent comfortable with precisely what's being asked. And so I'll let that flesh out. And if you can resolve it, then great. And if you need me on it, then I'd ask that you be prepared to give me some more guidance on it. And obviously,

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I'll do what I can to make myself available. Okay? Your Honor, Andy Dash. May I have -- may I MR. DASH: ask one point of clarification? THE COURT: Yeah. MR. DASH: Your Honor, I'm not -- I think that the Court addressed the question of access to the CRO and businesspeople in a meeting context. There's a broader issue about some day-to-day, purely informational requests, that normally would be handled by communications between the committee's financial advisor and the financial advisors to the That's the issue that we -- that's an issue that we debtors. think could materially facilitate everybody's work, and reduce costs, in particularly legal fees, if it were allowed, on purely informational issues, for Goldin to reach out to Zolfo or P.J. Solomon and ask their questions. For example, and (indiscernible) --THE COURT: I don't need an example. I don't need an example. Mr. Brown, what's your response? Your Honor, I understood your concern, like mine, that this not be this nonstop back-and-forth between Goldin and my heads of business units or my CRO. I understand the admonishment that we need to provide information, that's certainly what we're trying to do, Your Honor. And we'll follow the Court's direction. We'll make the heads of

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businesses available for an interview, the CRO available for an interview. I'm just concerned about the constant back-and-forth that's unmonitored.

Now, if it stays at the CRO and FA level, and doesn't begin to interfere with my businesspeople running businesses, I think that's a separate issue, Your Honor, that, you know, perhaps we can address differently. But the business -- the heads of businesses or businesspeople is a very big deal, a very big concern for the debtor.

THE COURT: Yeah. And I think I can answer that question. As I've said, I believe that it would be appropriate to give Goldin an opportunity to communicate directly and meet, presumably, or get on the phone with the heads of businesses, at a point that is, you know, scheduled and convenient, and where, obviously, counsel or the debtors other professionals can be there. Because I can easily imagine that there is a log list of questions or clarifications that Goldin may ultimately conclude they have and they want that can only be gotten from somebody that really is in the business, rather than a professional.

My experience has been that the professionals, and particularly at the FA and CRO level, that there is ongoing, regular communication between, you know, a committee's professionals and those folks. And to me, that's not remarkable, and that should be -- that should be -- unless

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there's some reason that it should be curtailed, the expectation is that we've hired able and experienced people that can -- you know, that can be trusted to deal with the other side, with -- and that we don't have to go through counsel and in writing all the time.

If it gets burdensome, then, you know, we can deal with it. But I think that, again, this is not an unusual topic. And it seems to me that somebody from Goldin should not be restrained in their ability to give a call to somebody at — and again, I haven't gone back and looked at who the debtors' CRO or financial advisor, other than P.J. Solomon is. But again, those kind of communications seem to me to be very routine, and particularly appropriate in the context of a case that is gearing up for a disputed hearing. So I don't think that that's controversial, and I'm confident the parties can proceed appropriately. Okay?

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DASH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Brown, I think you had asked, or had suggested that you would have some comments or something to sort of report to the Court. I don't know if we've already covered that ground, but I wanted to afford you that opportunity.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor, for the

opportunity. Thank you for hearing us today, Your Honor. But I had already covered that. I just wanted to bring you up to speed on kind of the state of our discovery negotiations.

And just so Your Honor is aware, the debtors have made quite a number of document productions to the equity committee. We've opened up the -- a very extensive and voluminous data room, with a substantial amount of documents and (indiscernible) to the equity committee. Just so Your Honor knows that the parties are trying to work cooperatively, and the debtors are trying to provide the equity committee with all of the information that they're going to need to do their analysis here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything else this afternoon? I do have one thing I wanted to at least touch on. But anything else from the parties?

(No verbal response.)

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, as I said, we're gearing up for a hearing toward the end of this month, and I'm confident that there's, you know, a great deal of information that needs to be exchanged in preparation. And as I've said many, many times, one of the luxuries I have is experienced counsel and professionals that have done this sort of thing before me and my colleagues before.

So I do see substantial progress between the parties, and that -- in these, obviously, recent days, and I appreciate

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that. And I would encourage the parties to continue to coordinate with each other, as best as possible, to provide for as efficient a process as possible.

It's implicit, I think, from Mr. O'Donnell's comments that -- and from the debtors, but you know, I'm aware that, you know, this is an expensive process. But it is a process that the debtors embarked upon, and the committee has responsibilities.

I would make one observation, and I would ask that the parties not read too much into it. And maybe it's just me -- I don't know if it's venting or commenting. But the last time I had one of these, I remember sitting on the bench, several days into a valuation trial, which is -- which I think everybody on the phone has been through before, in one form or another, so I don't need to tell you the -- of what a pleasure the whole exercise is. And it crossed my mind that I would swear to myself that I would never do this again, but, if faced with valuation, would just put the whole thing up for auction, either as a sale or to auction the plan sponsor position, to determine value through a market process.

It doesn't seem to me that that's something that the circumstances of this case afford, but -- and so, when I look at it, I will go through the valuation process. But we do an awful lot of sales here, and it often seems to me that the sale model is -- provides at least a more comfortable model.

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I don't think that there's an opportunity to do that here. And I ask, again, that you not overstate the significance of my comments. I'm just observing on a Friday afternoon, looking at my calendar, what I have coming up with you folks about three and a half or four weeks from today, so

But I am not the only judge that has expressed, you know, the challenges associated with conducting, you know, this kind of an inquiry. You folks are, obviously, doing the heavy lifting. But it's just an observation that I made that I would share with you, from my experience in dealing with this several years ago, in a similar context.

That much having been said, I believe that we've covered the issues that the parties had. I hope I've been able to provide some guidance to the parties. And to the extent I can be of assistance in the future, I would invite you to first endeavor mightily to resolve the issues amongst yourselves; and then, if necessary, you can get me on the phone.

Have a good weekend, Counsel.

COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Judge.

Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor.

(Proceedings concluded at 12:27 p.m.)

<u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Columband

May 5, 2014

Coleen Rand, AAERT Cert. No. 341

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